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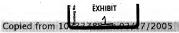
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WEBSTER'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY

Second Edition

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ther'e-min, n. [after Leo Theremin (1896-), Russ. inventor, lan electronic musical instru-ment whose tone and pitch are controlled by moving the hands through the air varying distances from two projecting antennas: a few movement of the movement of the con-incentific of the control of the control incentific of the control of the control of the incentific of the control of the control of the incentific of the control of the control of the control incentific of the control of the c

from that as a cause, reason, etc.; there-

there-on', adv. 1. on that; concerning that subject, etc.
2. immediately following that; thereupon. there-out, adv. 1. out of that or this. [Ar-

without; out of doors. [Obs.]

there's, there is there-through' (-thro'), adv. through that; by

there to', adv. I, to that place, thing, etc.: thercunto. 2. moreover; also; besides; in addition to that. [Archaic or Poet.] there-to-fore', adv. before that time; before that; until then.

there un'der, adv. 1. under that; under it.
2. under that in number; fewer than that.
3. under that title, etc.; by that authority.

there un to, adv. thereto (sense 1), there up on, adv. 1. upon that; concerning that subject, etc. that subject, 2. in consequence of that.

3. immediately: promptly: quickly, there-while/ (-huil'), adv, at the same time; for that time; also, presently. [Obs.] there-with', adv. 1. with that, this, or it.

2. in addition to that; withal.

3. straightway; thereupon

there-with aP, adv. 1. over and above; be-sides; with all that or this. 2. at the same time. [Obs.] 3. with that or this; therewith. [Obs.] 5. With that or this; therewith, [Obs.] the riag, n. [L. therizaci Gr. theriach, treacle.] a former antidote for poison, Theriaca andromachi, or Venice treacle, a compound of sixty-four drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by means of honey to an electuary.

the'ri ac, a. theriacal. the rī'a ca, n. same as theriac. the ri'a cal, a pertaining to theriac; medici-

the'ri-ăl, a. theriacal. [Rare.]

the "ri-an-throp'ic, a. 1. that combines hu-man and animal form, as the centaur. 2. of religions having therianthropic gods. the ri-od'ic, a. malignant.

the rio dont, a belonging or pertaining to the Theriodontia. the'ri-o-dont, n. any reptile of the Therio-

The ri-o-don'ta, n.pl. same as Theriodontia. The ri-o-don'ta (.shi-), n.pl. [Gr. therion, a wild beast, and -odon!] a group of extinct South African reptiles having turtlelike heads and biconcave vertebrae.

and biconcave vertebrae.

hē'ri-ō-mor'phig, a. [Gr. thērion, a wild beast, and morphi, form.] conceived of as having the form of an animal: said of gods.

therio mor'phous, a theriomorphic. therm, n. [Gr. therme, heat; thermai, hot baths.]

baths.]

1. a hot bath; also, a pool of water. [Obs.]

2. in physics, (a) a great calorie or, occasionally, a small calorie; (b) a unit of heat equal to 1.000 great calories; (c) a unit of heat equal to 100,000 B T.U.'s.

Also spelled therms.

therm-, see thermo-. ther mae, n.pl. hot springs or baths; specifi-cally, the public baths of the ancient Ro-mans. thermaes the slom'e ter, n. same as therm-

eshesiometer. ther'mal, a. [Pr. thermal, from Gr. therme, having to do with heat, hot springs, etc.

3. designating or of a loosely knitted material with air spaces for insulation to help retain body heat; as, thermal underwear. thermal capacity; the amount of heat re-quired to raise the temperature of a body one

degree. degree.

thermal conductivity: the amount of heat
that passes in unit time through a plate whose
surfaces differ by one degree in temperature,
with unit area and thickness.
thermal diffusion; heat diffusion by radiation, convection, or conduction. thermial speakor; on the earth's surface, the line of greeness the sail. e carth's surface, the line of greeness the sail e care the sail of greeness the sail of the sail of

thermal pollution; the discharge of heated liquid or air into lakes, rivers, etc., as by an industry or nuclear power plant, causing such a rise in the water temperature as to affect the life cycles within the water and disrupt the ecological balance.

thermal unit; a heat unit. ther'mai-iy, adv. by means of heat.

ther"man es the si a, ther"man aes the as thermoonesthesia.

siva, n. same as incrmonistancia.

therman'ti-dôte, n. an East Indian apparatus for producing a current of cool air.

therm-es-the'si-a, therm-aes-the'si-a, n.
[Mod. L.] in physiology, the sense by which heat and cold are perceived; temperature

sense. jërm‴es-thë-si-om′e-tër, n. an instrur for measuring sensibility to heat and cold. her'mlc, a. [Gr. therme, heat.] of or caused by heat; thermal.

thermic anomaly; the difference between the mean temperature of a place and the average temperature of its parallel of latitude. thermic feer; sunstroke.

Thermic feer; suns

of Robespierre and the Jacobins in France-therm-lon, n. [herm- and ion.] an electrically charged particle emitted by an incandescent material: positively charged thermions are called ions, and negatively charged. electrons. therm I on'ic, a. of or operating by means of thermionic current; an electric current

caused by directed thermionic emission.

caused by directed thermionic emission. It harmionic australia, emission; emission of thermionic authoritions of thermionic australia australia authorition of the harmionic resultive; a vacuum tube restinct of the control of the passage of current in a which permits the passage of current in a which permits the passage of current in a which are the passage of the

thermionic valve; an electron tube. [Brit.] thermionic, n.pl. [construed as sing.] study and science of thermionic activity. study and science of thermionic activity.

thermint, n. a mixture of powdered aluminum
and an oxide of iron or other metal, which
produces great heat and is used in welding
and in incendiary bombs: a trade mark ther'mite, n. thermit.

thër'mite, n. thermit.
thër'mö, [from Gr. thermē. heat.] a combining form meaning: (a) heat, as in thermodynamics; (b) thermoelectric. as in thermocouple. Also, before a vowel, them.-thermo-m-es-ther'siā, ther'mo-an-aes-ther'siā, n. [Mod. L] the lack or loss of the ability to berective heat and cold: also

hermanesthesia, thermanaesthesia. ther mo bar's graph, n. a combination of a thermograph and a barograph for determin-ing both the pressure and the temperature of

a gas.
her "mō-bà-rom'e-tēr, n. 1. a barometric in-strument for measuring atmospheric pressure and, hence, altitudes, by the bolling point of 2. a siphon barometer that can be adapted

for use as a thermometer.

thermo-cau'ter-y, n. cauterization by means
of a heated wire or point.

ther mo chem'ic, a. thermochemical. ther mo chem'ic al, a. belonging or relating to thermochemistry.

to chemical change.

ther'mō-chrō-sy, n. [thermo-, and Gr. chrōsis,
a coloring.] the property of being composed,
like light, of rays of different refrangibilities,
varying in rate or degree of transmission
through diathermal substances: said of heat.

ther mo chem'is try, n. the branch of the istry that deals with the relationship of he to chemical change.

ther-mo-lyt'ic, a. pertaining to thermolysis.

sisting of a thermocouple and a highly sensitive direct-current meter, used in determining various electromotive forces.

various electromotive forces.

thermocouple maler; a meter used to measure voltage or amperage, consisting of one or more thermocouples that are heated by the current to be measured, together with a suitable deflecting instrument which is actuated by the electromotive force of the thermo-

ther mo current, n. a current, as of elec-tricity, caused by heating a compound circuit consisting of two or more different metals. consisting of two or more different metas.
ther'mod development, in photography, a
method for developing negatives in which the
time allowed for developing is related to the
terme allowed for developing is related to the
temperature of the developing solution.
ther'mod-lift O'gloon, a diffusion by heat.
ther'mod-lift O'gloon, a diffusion by heat.

ther"mo-dy-nam'ic, a. 1. having to do with

thermodynamics 2. operated by heat converted into motive

ther mody nam'ics, n.pl. [construed as sing.] the science that deals with the relationship of heat and mechanical energy and the conversion of one into the other. ther"mo e lec'tric, a. pertaining to thermo-

electricity.

Ihermoelectric couple; a junction of any two bars, wires, etc. of dissimilar metals which bars, wires. etc. of dissimilar metals which heated; it is used in temperature measurements, etc.: also thermoelectric pair; a thermople.

Ihermoelectric multiplier; a thermoelectric couple.

Ihermoelectric pair; a thermoelectric couple.

Ihermoelectric pair; at hermoelectric couple.

ther"mo-e-lec-tric'i-ty, s. I. electricity pro-duced by heat, as by means of a thermo-

electric couple.

2. the branch of electricity dealing with the properties and action of electricity developed by heat.

by heat.
ther"mö-ë-lec-trom'e-tër, n. an instrument
for measuring the power of an electric current
by the amount of heat it produces, or for
measuring the heating power of an electric measumg the analysis of the graph of the electromotive force produced as by a thermoelectric couple. thermoelectric couple. thermoelectric couple.

ther mo-el'e-ment, n. a thermoelectric couple.

thermoe-ec'l'tōry, a exciting or stimulating the production of heat in the body.

thermoele, n. [hermoe, and Gr. zends, producing.] caloric.

thermoelen'e-sis, n. the production of heat;
especially, the physiological process of generating heat within the animal body.

ther"mo genet'ic, a. of thermogenesis ther.mogen'ic, a. relating to the production of heat; thermogenous,

ther mog'e-nous, a. producing heat. ther mog'e-ny, n. thermogenesis. ther'mo-gram, s. a record made by a thermo-

ther'mo-graph, n. a thermometer for auto-matically recording variations of tempera-

ture. hēr"mō-in-hib'i-tō-ry, a. preventing abnor-mal production of heat: applied to certain ther"mo-kin-e-mat'ics, n.pl. [construed as sing.] the science that deals with the relation-

ship of heat and motive power. snip of neat and motive power.
ther-mol-lab'lle, a. designating or of sub-stances, as some toxins, enzymes, etc., that are destroyed or lose their special properties when heated to 55°C. or above: opposed to thermostable. ther mol'o gy, n, the science of heat

ther mol'y sis, n. [thermo-, and Gr. lysis, a loosening.]

1, in chemistry, dissociation of a com-1, in chemistry, dissociation of a com-pound by heat.
2. in physiology, the dispersion or loss of heat from the body by any process.